AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION

<u>Page lines 9-21</u>:

Currently, a calculator is in ~~widely spread~~ widespread use to conveniently perform mathematical operations because of its fast and precise calculation capability. However, for a scientific calculator, it may take quite a long time to ~~processing~~ process a complex mathematical expression, such as an integral expression. When such an expression is entered into a calculator to perform an operation, the user usually has to wait for a long time until the output is displayed. However, because there is no information about the processing status displayed when the expression is executing, it's hard for the user to determine whether to continue or stop the processing. If the waiting time is too long, the user may think that the calculator ~~is~~ has crashed due to inputting an illegal expression, and thus turn off the calculator, which results in wasting time and low efficiency. Accordingly, there is a need for the above conventional calculator to be improved.

<u>Page 1, line 23 to Page 2, line 3</u>:

The object of the present invention is to provide a calculator capable of displaying processing status and stopping processing, and a method of the same, by which the calculator can keep on processing ~~during~~ while displaying an inquiry message or query, so that the problems of prior technologies can be improved and the hardware ~~resource~~ resources of the calculator can be efficiently utilized.

<u>Page 4, line 23 to Page 5, line 16</u>:

The internal interrupt detector 142 is used together with the counter for providing an inquiring function during process of a calculation with a long calculation time. In Step S206 of FIG. 2B, the calculator determines whether there is a command indicating the end of calculation. If yes, the internal interrupt detector 142 is terminated (Step S207) and the calculating result is output (Step S232). If no, it is checked whether the value of the counter 15 is ~~lager~~ larger than a first predefined value (Step S208). If no, the counter 15 is incremented (Step S209) and the

calculator continues to determine whether there is a command indicating the end of calculation[[.]] (Step S206). The above first predefined value can be a default value in the system or determined by the user. In addition, the external interrupt detector 141 is used to detect whether a button 'ESC' is pressed by the user to stop the calculation (Step S210). If no, it is further determined whether there is a command indicating the end of calculation (Step S211). If yes, it indicates that the calculation is completed, and thus the external interrupt detector 141 can be terminated (Step S212) and the result is output (Step S232). If there is no command indicating the end of calculation in Step S211, it is then detected whether the key 'ESC' is pressed by the user (Step S210).